THE ONE-LEGGED DWARFS.

ERNEST H. HEINRICHS.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Wout into the world to seek his fortune, and, if possible, make a name for himself. Light-hearted, he started on his road,

He had not a penny in his pocket, but he was, nevertheless, as jolly as if he had a large bag filled with golden \$20 pieces. In

his knapsack, which hung loosely on his back, he had nothing but a hammer, a horseshoe and a few nails. That was all the capital he boasted of. "What else do I want for a starter?" he

said. "I am young, strong, willing and hopeful. I have no doubt that success will come to me, sooner or later. In the meantime I am not going to worry myself to death about the future." The next day Philip felt hungry, and as

he passed a farm house he went in and asked the tarmer whether he had any horses that wanted shoeing.

"Yes, I have," replied the granger. So Philip got a job, and when he had fixed the shoes of all the horses on the farm be got some money and a very good meal for his work. Then he went away again. In the evening he entered a deep forest, and here he threw his knapsack under a tree for a pillow, laid his head down on it and in a few seconds he was asleep.
On the following morning Philip con-

tinued his journey. The road led him deeper and deeper into the wood, and still he saw no end to it. But he followed the road straight ahead. "Everything has an end," he said, and "it is a short lane that does not lead out of the wood." Suddenly he was startled by a loud shriek.

He stopped and listened. "Hello, stranger, come here and help us!" he heard distinctly sounding through the forest. He looked around, but saw no one. Then again he heard the same words. Now he thought he had caught the direction of the sound, and following it he came at last upon a very curious sight. In the middle of a deep hollow, between two enormous big oak trees, he noticed three dwarfs tied together with a bigrope. As he looked closer he observed that each of them had only one

leg. What is the matter with you?" asked Philip, who was no more a raid of three one-legged dwarfs than he would have been of three two-legged giants.
"What is the matter?" they retorted.

Can't you see that we cannot move? Come and cut this rope!"

Philip immediately jumped into the hollow, took his knife from his pocket, and liberated the dwarfs. "Now you are all right, I guess," he said, after he had fin-

"Oh, no; not yet. Can't you see that we cannot walk on one leg? Over there in the oak tree you will find our crutches; please go and get them !" Philip also complied with this request of the little men, and when he handed them their crutches, they seemed to be the happiest dwarfs alive. "You have been very kind to us," the

three said, "and we will now give you your



A Friend in Need.

reward. Kneel down before us, look down on the ground, and do not move until we Philip knelt very obediently. He was

curious to know what they would do with him. However, before he was able to realize what was going to happen, the three dwarfs lifted up their crutches and administered three very severe strokes on the young man's back. No sooner had he felt the blows than he jumped up from his knees, and looking at the three imps in a menacing manner, he "You ungrateful wretches, now you

With these words he rushed at the dwarfs, when all of them cried: "Stop, stop, and let us explain!" "Those three strokes on your back," said one of them, "are our rewards. The stroke from my crutch will make you invulnerable to any weapon, the stroke from this brother of mine will make you fire-proof, and the third stroke made you water-proof. In other words, you cannot be wounded, you cannot be burned, and you cannot be drowned."

Philip was much astonished when he heard this. "Why did you not tell me so before? I would have been glad to receive those strokes. However, I am much obliged you. Goodby. Then he went away, and the one-legged dwarfs departed also.

The following day Philip reached the end of the forest, and after he had walked several miles further he arrived at a large and beautiful city. He soon noticed that there was great excitement in the town, and inquiring for the cause thereof, was told that the king's daughter had been kid-naped. The king had offered half his land to the man who would rescue her, but so far no one had been able to succeed. The young horseshoer immediately walkel up to the castle and asked to see the King. After he had been ushered into the audience chamber he said:

"Your Royal Highness, I will try to rescue your daughter. Where is she, and what is the reward for her rescue?"
"Young man," replied the King, "your

task is not an easy one. My daughter was stolen by a mighty giant, who keeps her locked up in an enchanted castle on the tor of the mountains. A number of my young courtiers, brave and strong soldiers, departed for the castle this morning, and I have since heard that all of them perished in the attempt to rescue my child. The giant is tall and strong enough to annihilate a whole army. However, if you will risk your life in the struggle I will make you orders issued by Adjutant General Hastings this promise: I will give you half of my kingdom and you shall be my daughter's

Philip agreed to the conditions, and immediately left for the enchanted castle in the mountains. No sooner had be arrived there than the giant saw him coming. The big man faughed so loud when he noticed him alone that one of the peaks of the mountains fell down into the valley from

"So you think that you will be able to get the Princess out of my castle? Come up bere, that I may chop off your head and

OUNG Philip had pust completed his apprenticeship at a horseshoer's in the leave the young man a welt. This time the sword passed through Philip's whole body, from his crown to his teet, but still no harm had come to him in the least. He stood there whole, unburt, and defying the giant as heat he might. the giant as best he might.

The giant was amazed, and grew more furious than ever. In his wrath he took hold of the young man and carried him to a deep pond, throwing him right in the middle. But Philip walked through the water as easily as any other man would walk on the solid ground. When the giant saw that water would not kill the young fellow either, he built a big fire in the yard, and when the flames arose in glaring heat, he caught hold of Philip and threw him



The Charms Tested.

into the fire. But thanks to the stroke of the dwarf's crutch, the fire did not harm sound, and not a hair on his head was even

"Say, young man," the giant at last asked Philip, in sheer desperation, "what is the matter with you?" "I am a friend of the three one-legged

dwarfs, and nobody can kill me, "replied Philip, and no sooner had the giant heard those words when he gave one big jump over the mountain, and nobody ever saw him again. "Well, I never thought that such a great bully as that giant could be so afraid of three one-legged dwarfs," Philip muttered to himself. Then he went into the castle, where he found the Princess. She was the

most beautiful young lady the horseshoer had ever seen, and he was pleased to think that she was to be his wife. He took her to her father's eastle, and there was great rejoicing throughout the whole land.

The King kept his promise and Philip married the Princess soon after. He then gave up his idea of being a horseshoer, because he thought such a business was hardly suitable for a King's son-in-law.

A WHOLE FAMILY OF GHOSTS.

They Resent the Intrusion of Strangers in Their Former Home.

They were at dinner. She saw the hall door open, a man come in and pass noiselessly upstairs. She looked at her host and hostess inquiringly; they proffered no explanation, but went on eating their soup. In a few moments the mysterious visitor

came downstairs, passed through the hall, quietly closing the door behind him, departing as unceremoniously as he had come. This time she could not retrain from asking:

There was something very odd about the circumstance, but no further explanation was offered, and Mrs. Smith was too polite to ask. The next morning she heard the little daughter say, in an agitated tone, "Mamma, there's a man in my room, sitting on the foot of the bed." "Well, there are two women in mine,"

was the reply, "and they have been there

half an hour."

Both came.down stairs into the parlor imnediately, and the lady said to Mrs. Smith: "I shall have to tell you all about it, or senses. We rented this house two weeks ago from a leading real estate agent in the city. In a day or two after we moved in people began to appear. As in all stories of the supernatural, bolts and locks were of They opened the doors, however fast they had been closed, and entered at all hours of the day and night. It did not take us long to comprehend that they were not denizens of this world, but unwelcome returns from the world invisible. They came

every day.
"Finally, without giving the agent or our friends any hint of the situation, we began to make inquiries in regard to the former occupants of the house. We learned that two of the family, the wife and sister, had died within a day of each other. The hus-band was telegraphed for, and while hurry-ing home was killed in a railroad accident. entire family died in the same week. It is apparent that they still consider the house theirs, and resent any intrusion. Apparently they have no desire to harm us, but we cannot endure it, and shall move out Monday.

This they did. The house has been let again and again, but no one ever stayed. It was torn down two months ago.

A VERY KNOWING BORSE.

He Tells the Time of Day and Also the Num ber of His Car. Street Car Driver in Globe-Democrat.1

Horses are just like men-some have sense and some have none. There is one hill horse on our line that knows as well as I do when his work is done and with what car he is to go to the stable. The car leaves the terminus at midnight and passes the corner where he is hitched ten minutes later. I don't know whether he knows the number of the car, or the team, or the driver, but he knows the time, and one night when they tried to keep him to help up another car, a few minutes later, he kicked and squealed and bit, and refused to pull, so that they had to let him go. The other hill horse that works with him doesn't know : thing, and will pull cars up all night without having sense enough to object.

orders issued by Adjutant General Hastings for transportation to Gettysburg for tickets, whether the order is drawn on this or any other company.

25 Cts. 25 Cts. 50 Cts. 50 Cts. Fast black hosiery, hosiery, wool hose, 25 cts., 50 cts. and upward. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth avenue

SEE our line of dollar corsets. White, drab, black and old gold.

F. SCHOENTHAL, 612 Penn ave. make of you a breakfast for my dogs."

Thus the big giant mocked Philip, who, however, walked fearlessly forward. When he got close to the tall fellow, the latter drew his sword and struck at the young man, but although he hit him with the sharp edge, and hard enough, it seemed, to cut him in HARRY ALDEN, formerly of this city. can now be found at W. H. Holmes & Son's Chicago House, No. 264 South Clark

THE TEA WE DRINK.

Any Color Desired Secured by the Use of

Poisons and Drugs. THE PUREST COSTS THE MOST MONEY

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH." For unknown ages tea has been in use in China, but it was not till early in the seventeenth century that Europeans got an opportunity of practically trying the Celestial beverage. As at that time the small quantities imported were sold at \$50 per pound, necessarily, the plebeian palate got but little chance at it. Toward the latter part of the seventeenth century, however, the price ap-

a decrease in the quantity of tea consumed in the United States, with at the same time a corresponding increase in the consump-tion of coffee. Statistics also show that, while there is four times as much tea as coffee drunk in Great Britain, in the United States eight times more coffee than tea is

TEA AS IT IS DRUNK.

The tea of commerce is a preparation made from the leaves of the tea plant, known to the botanist as thea sinensis. From this one species of plant all the differ ent varieties of the commercial product are made. As cultivated, the tea plant is a very ordinary looking bush, averaging four or five feet high, though, if not stunted by plucking the leaves, it would attain the dignity of an evergreen tree some 40 feet in height, with a trunk a foot or two in diameter and leaves five or six inches in length. The two chief classes of tea, green and black, are both obtained from the same plant. The differences in color and flavor are due altogether to differences in the processes of man-ufacture, the black variety owing its respective qualities chiefly to its being allowed to undergo slight fermentation. Of the two classes, green and black tea, there are many kinds known to commerce under a variety of names. These different varieties vary much in quality and flavor, according to the conditions of soil and climate and the individual skill of the manufacturer. As in all similar matters, high quality depends on the careful carrying out of details, such as the time of picking, length of time in the drying pan, etc. Quality and flavor de-pend also, like tobacco, on the time of plucking, age of the plant, age of the leaf, etc."

Three crops of leaves are usually picked from the tea plant, and of these crops the first is the finest, the last the poorest in

quality and flavor. The qualities that the tea drinker wants, though often he cannot describe them himself, are delicacy and FULLNESS OF FLAVOR,

and what is called body. As with wines, this body goes with the satisfying property, and without it neither tea nor wine can be considered good. O'ten you will hear a person say they do not like this or that kind of tea, though he cannot tell you why. The reason generally is that in the mixing of varieties, to which almost all commercial teas are subjected, sufficient of the variety strong in body has not been put in.

Tea, like coffee, is not a food, though it is a most useful article of diet. It probably does not directly aid digestion to any ex-"Yes, we saw him," both replied. "We see him more frequently than we like," added the host finally, looking at his wife with a peculiar expression. She had pushed with a peculiar expression. She had pushed her soup aside, and sat nervously fingering her fork.

and thus it indirectly and digestion and thus it indirectly and digestion and thus it indirectly and digestion are soon had the creature safely imprisoned in a wardrobe of the bottle. Upon looking up the records it was peptonic pills. The refreshing and stimulating properties of tea are well known, and these properties render it often very valuable if not resorted to too many times in the day. Excessive use of tea leads inevitably to nervous prostration, when there is a tendency in that direction. This and all the other physiological effects of tea are chiefly due to the active principle called theine. Tea also contains tannin, which, if not neutralized by adding cream to the pre-pared beverage before drinking, constringes puckers the mouths of the digestive you will think we have taken leave of our glands, partially preventing them from pouring out their secretions, and thus inter-fering with digestion. Therefore,

DRINK CREAM, be it ever so little, in your tea. Or, if you prefer it, you may take the cream separate from the tea; they will mix and have the same effect in the stomach, anyway. For this neutralization of the tannin, skim milk will do, but cream is better. When iced tea is taken, it should always be followed or preceded with at least a swallow or two of

ream or milk.
In consideration of the fact that tons of tea are annually consumed in America, and also in view of the fact that the product is in daily use in every household, the report of a careful examination of 100 samples of tea taken from the general market, may prove interesting. For this purpose 50 specimens each of green and black tea, of all grades, from 20 cents to \$1 per pound, were analyzed with the following result. Of the 50 samples of green ten, all but three were found to be artificially colored. This almost universal artificial coloration of tea can be verified by anyone in the following manner: Take a few pieces of any commercial tea and place them in a little cold water, in a China saucer. The green coloring matter will soon be seen to dissolve off and tinge the water, while the leaves will gradually return to their natural, unpainted color. Black tea of the best grades was ava." found to be quite free from coloring matters: in some of the cheaper grades, coloring matters were found in some instances. Taking the 100 samples as a whole, 45 were found to be free from gross impurities, while the other 55 were discovered to contain im-purities as follows:

NOT EXACTLY ALL TEA. Leaves other than those of tea were found in

Other foreign vegetable matter was found in six samples. Foreign mineral matter was found in ten

samples.
Artificial coloring and facing matters found in 53 samples, Exhausted tea leaves found in eight samples. "Lie tea" found in six samples.
All the foregoing impurities found in six

Of the leaves which were foreign to the tea found in two samples, the varieties identified were those of the willow, poplar, elm and oak. They were all of native American varieties of these trees, and all were evidently immature; that is, they were probably plucked while very young. In addition to these, there were leaves of two different species of plants which certainly had no relation to the tea family. They could not be identified, and were probably from some tree native to China, where, it is known, tons of leaves other than those of the tea plant are annu ally dried and prepared for purposes of adulteration. The presence of these leaves indicates adulteration of tea in China or Japan, while the presence of the American varieties mentioned is an indication of sophistication in the land of the wooden nutmeg. A number of foreign leaves al-most entire were isolated from the teas exmost entire were isolated from the teas examined, but the presence of some of them was detected by microscopic examination of the dust or powder composing the lie-tea used in the adulterative manipulations.

The foreign vegetable matter other than leaves consisted chiefly of stems, wood fiber,

The foreign mineral matters consisted of

sand, quartz, iron and kaolin or China clay.
These are not to any great extent injurious, but they are worth from practically nothing at all, to a cent or two a pound, so that the

A Good Deal of it Anything Except

Just What it Pretends to Be.

MADE OF ALL KINDS OF LEAVES.

at all, to a cent or two a pound, so that the selling of them in tea at from 25 to 80 cents per pound is an outrage.

The artificial coloring and facing matters consisted of kaolin, fron, Prussian blue, black lead, bichromate of potash, indigo and termeric. Copper, commonly supposed to be used, was not found. Of

THE COLORING MATTERS detected, only the bichromate of potash and the Prussian blue could be called poisonous, and they are decidedly so if partaken of in large quantities. Kaolin, Prussian blue is, chemically, ferro-cyanide of iron; that means a combination of iron and cyangen which it alossly related to ogen, which is closely related to prussic acid. So that while it has been demonstrated that it is not poisonous in small quantities, yet it is not

thing to be put in tea.

The black lead contained in some samples is not injurious in the quantities present, for though not generally known, it is a fact that the so-called black lead is not lead at all, but a form of caroon, simply another form of charcoal. It is used in the arts in the manufacture of lead pencils and stove polish. Naturally, the public does not

proached more reasonable figures, and then the European had an opportunity to regale himself on the luxury that for centuries had been the exclusive privilege of the Chinaman. It was then soon discovered that the latter's fondness for the decoction was well founded. Since that time tea has found its way into the dietary of civilized man everywhere. To-day the consumption is enormous, reaching nearly 100,000,000 pounds annually.

Recent statistics show that there has been a decrease in the quantity of tea consumed in the United States, with at the same time of lead pencils and stove polish. Naturally, the public does not want any stove polish in its tea, even if its presence does not kill.

This thing of adulteration under the plea that the public taste requires an adulterated article, is all humbug. Adulteration is for the purpose of increasing the profits of the public taste requires an adulterated article, is all humbug. Adulteration is for the purpose of increasing the profits of the consumer. It is true that the public is somewhat to blame in wanting, as many people do, a bright, unnatural color in green tea, a color possessed by no plant under the sun. And it is to be hoped that the tea consumer will soon learn that such a color is always added in always added in

Facing means that certain substances, as

have been used to coat the leaf and give it this artificial metallic hue and luster. The exhausted tea leaves found as an adulterant in eight of the teas examined is a very common form of adulteration. They are never sold alone as tea, but always mixed in as an adulterant and increasers of the profits. When used in this way it requires an expert tea taster or a chemist to detect the fraud. The consumer might notice the tea being a little weak if the exhausted leaves were present in large pro-portion, but otherwise the sophistication

would pass unnoticed.

Always buy the best tea you can get. If you buy a one dollar ten you will not only get a purer but a stronger article, of which it takes a relatively smaller quantity to produce the same amount of the "drawn'

beverage.

Sophistication of tes is enormously practiced in China and Japan, as shown by the fact that the United States Tea Inspector of the Port of New York, during 10 months, rejected as unfit for use over 1 per cent of the tea inspected. And when it is consid-ered that this means nearly 400,000 pounds of tea too filthy or too dangerous to use; and when, also, it is considered that the inspector examined but very little of what was imported the extent of the nefarious practice

Tea is also greatly sophisticated after its importation into this country. One method extensively employed is by "blending" inferior or damaged tens with those of better quality, and then selling the mixture as a first-class article. A tew years ago there was discovered in New York City an establishment where tea adulteration was conducted on a large scale. Green tea was there con-verted into black and black into green according to which conversion promised the greater profit. There is evidence that a rumber of such establishments exist to-day. CHEVALIER Q. JACKSON, M. D.

THE FIERCE WOLF SPIDER.

Chicago Man Captures a Rare and Remarkable Insect. Chicago Tribune.

It is not often that a wolf-spider is found in Illinois, and it not surprising therefore that Mr. R. M. Truax of Morgan Park was considerably startled the other morning while trimming his lawn to run across one of these ill favored insects. He quickly re-covered from his surprise, however, and soon had the creature safely imprisoned in a found that the spider belonged to the Mygale tamily, and is dignified with the Latin name Tycosa Fatifera, or wolf-spider. The specimen in question measures one and one-half inches in length, and its body is covered with a shell-like substance. Its sting is deadly poison. It is a native of Northern Europe, although branches of the Mygale are found in the warmer climates

Mme. Merian is authority for the statement that the American Mygale attacks and kills small birds, even going so far as to drag humming-birds out of their nest and devour them. The wolf-spider is the most ferocious of the Mygales, which, according to M. Walckenaer, are divided into 36 species. The question is, how did the spider get to Morgan Park? Mr. Truax's theory is that it was in some way brought over by a gang of Italians who recently ar-rived in this country and are now at work in Morgan Park.

HE OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN RICH. Canny Scot Discusses Methuselab's Chances for Making Money.

Not long ago, while about half a dozen farmers were returning home by train from the Perth weekly markets, they talked about how this friend and that friend was in his health; and how much money each of them must have made.

"Ay, but men dinna live early sae lang noo-a-days as they did in the Bible times!" remarked one with a heavy sigh. "Eh, man, na," broke in another who had hitherto not spoken.

"An' I was just thinkin' there to mysel' a minute syne, that Methuselah must have been worth a power o' money when he dee'd, if he was onything o' a savin' kind o' a man

SPECIAL bargains in diamonds, watches jewelry, silverware, clocks, bronzes, etc., at M. G. Cohen's, 533 Smithfield st.

HARVEST EXCERSIONS. The Pennsylvania Lines Will Sell Cheap

Tickets. On September 10, 24 and October 8, 1889, the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip, to principal points in the North-west, West, Southwest and South, good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full information apply to Sam'l Moody, D.

P. A., 1127 Liberty street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will accept all orders issued by Adjutant General Hastings for transportation to Gestysburg for tickets, whether the order is drawn on this or any

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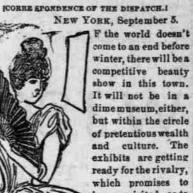
RIVAL BELLES

Who Will Be Contestants for the Prize in a Coming Beauty Show.

A CHICAGOAN AGAINST NEW YORK

Summer Flitters Beginning to Go to the Autumn Resorts.

MANY ACTRESSES AT OCEAN GROVE



be so spirited as to possibly take on the characteristics of actual antagonism. Whether Chicago will succeed or not in taking the fair away from us in 1892, we shall have from that enterprising city, late in this year of 1889, a specimen of the Chicago fair in the person of Miss Leiter. She is a remarkably handsome young lady, of the order of beauty justly ommanding the adjective splendid. Her parents possess dollars by the million, and throughout the summer they have maintained a high degree of luxury at Newport, taking their places right along with the Astors and Vanderbilts. Is is now decided that Miss Leiter will spend at least half of the coming winter in New York. A box at the Metropolitan Opera House has been secured by the family, and I have seen other signs

of preparation for a vigorous and resplendent social campaign. A QUEENLY BELLE.

Miss Leiter is a queenly belle, with every advantage which nature and riches can give, and it is a sufficient avowal of her potency to teil that her right to mingle with the Four Hundred, if not to rule over them, is already unquestioned. She is so-cepted for enthronement, and the only uncertainty relates to the co-occupation of the throne by Miss Hargous. These two young ladies know no rivalry except with each other, and it is going to be a sightly and absorbing beauty show, in which they will compete for supremacy. When I saw Miss Leiter at one of the closing Newport balls her dress was of corn-colored tulle, the jupe so arranged as to veil potency to teil that her right to mingle with the jupe so arranged as to veil and yet not conceal garlands of the delicate blooms of the purple lilac. Nothing could be more tasteful or becoming, and a murmur of admiration at-tended the movements of the belle of the season, whose fresh, young beauty was en-hanced by the fact that she wore her abundant dark brown hair parted in front and massed in a knot at the back without ornament. Thus severely coiffed, Miss Leiter looked a drawing room edition of some girlish Mary Anderson. Gazing in admiration upon her, it was difficult to conceive of any other right being avaluation agreement.

ALSO ON THE LIST. But pretty soon I viewed Miss Hargous, and instantly justified her in entering the list. This young lady, who is only in her second season, is the particular admiration of the masses, meaning the vast influx of strangers who go to Newport during lawn tennis week and gaze with the keenest interest at the belles of whom they have heard and read so much. Opinions may be divided shout her vivals but there is

other girl being audacious enough to insti-

tute a comparison,

be divided about her rivals, but there is Hargous is the opposite to the heroine of that pathetic ballad, "Nothing to Wear," an author might make a hit dedicating to this fortunate girl cotemporaneous couplets en-titled, "Everything to Wear." Be it a hat a wrap, a coat, a morning dress or a ball dress, Miss Hargous' wardrobe is a verit-able surprise box. On this night in the

Casino ballroom she appeared in a costumof apple green tulle, and as she is one of the few brunettes who can wear this trying color, she scored a new triumph. The cos tume, which suggested spring, was lightly frosted in silver, and the admired wearer carried several 'immense bouquets, one of pink roses, another of her favorite flower, the orchid. Thus you see how it is. Neither Miss Leiter nor Miss Hargous will be distanced by the other in the race, and at the forthcoming operas, balls and other fashionable gatherings, the spectators will be racked and wrenched over a decision as to

which of the two is loveliest. CHANGING THEIR BASE. The town season will not be delayed much longer, and already some of the ultra-fashonables are spending a few days at a time here, on their way to one or another of the

pproved autumn resorts.

Nothing human on earth would seem to be more misplaced than a soubrette actress at Ocean Grove. You know what a soubrette is? I mean no imputation. But the saucy professional piquancy of a stage comedienne is apt to be merely a demonstration of a jolly nature, and it is fair to assert that nine soubrettes in ten would be winkers, kickers and general prankers in private life, if they followed their natural bent, Some of them do, and some don't; but in either case can you imagine such a vivacious creature, can you imagine such a vivacious creature, free or pent, spending her summer by choice among the religionists at the great Methodist summer city? Your supposition would be that a place where the mildest of claret can't be bought, and even cigarettes are not on sale-where one camp eeting succeeds another, and the sermons and prayer meetings are all but continuous —was a place where a soubrette would grow very, very weary, instead of finding that rest which ought to pertain to a solstice. But it is not so. Does your memory run back to the evenings when the Worrell size ters frisked in that early form of comic opera which was really burlesque?

My faintest recollections of childhood's experience at the theater hazily present "The Grand Duchess," with Irene, Jennie

and Sophie Worrell in it. Irene was THE LEAST TALENTED of the trio, and somebody tells me she is keeping a boarding house in New York. Jennie was the skippiest, and she married a rich gambler known as Big Mike Murray. Sophie was the most talented, and she took George S, Knight away from the variety shows, taught him how to turn his mimetic abilities to farcical account, and placed him prosperously on the dramatic stage. She did for him ex-etly what that other fair burlesquer, Eliza Weatherby, accomplished for Nat C. Goodwin. As the "Knights" George and Sophie acted together, made a fair amount of money, and bought a cottage at Ocean Grove to live in during their sum-

mer vacations. "What possessed us?" Sophie once said to a friend. "Common sense. We got a big plenty of theatrical life during our tours. For 40 weeks a year we saw nothing, nor heard anything, except show matters. For the other 12 weeks we desired a rest—a complete rest from theatricals. Where could we so surely and cheaply find it as at Ocean Grove? Nowhere. So that's where

Alas, George S. Knight is now a wreck of his former self. Mental incapacity has taken him off the stage, and he will never return to the footlights. I saw him and his September 10 and 24 and October 8 we will sell tickets to all points West at the lowest rates ever offered. Call at Gleason's ticket offices, 978 Liberty st. or 6 Smithfield st.

in quiet good taste, and participating in the worship, at least to the extent of singing the hymns and observing the usages of the oc-casion. To sit demurely joining in "Boek of Ages" wasn't much like warbling the drinking song of "The Grand Duchess," and the sight was odd.

ACTRESSES AT OCEAN GROVE

There are a score of actresses at Ocean Grove, to name whom would be to raise a suspicion of an advertising purpose, and from the sanctities of the great August campmeeting just closed they will go straightway to their engagements in farce, burlesque, comic opera, and what not. The cheapness of existence here, as compared with the expenses of nigh Long Branch, is enough to account for their presence; but I think that Sophie Worrell's explanation, that show folks sometimes desire a surcease from the frivolities and unrealities of the stage, expresses a more general reason. from the frivolities and unrealities of the stage, expresses a more general reason. This theory adjusts itself to the fact that the actresses at Ocean Grove behave with perfect propriety. They seek to avoid any revelation of their employment, and not because they are ashamed of it, necessarily, but because they considerately do not seek to shock the sensibilities of the Methodists around them. A jolly soubrette at the hotel where I stayed had a very sedder wife of a cleary way. Or a table soubrette at the hotel where I stayed had a very sedate wife of a clergyman for a table companion. The matron had evinced curiosity as to what the maiden was, and had elicited the fact that she worked for a living. Her guess was that the very intelligent and demurely vivacious girl was a teacher of music in some school. One day a box came for the actress, and on it was a label telling that it was from a costuming establishment.

CURIOSITY CROPS OUT. "You've got a new dress, I see," remarked the clergyman's wife at the next meal.
"Yes," was the quiet reply.
"Shall we hope to see it on you?"
"I think not."

"O, but isn't it a pretty one?"
"It should be." "Then why not put it on this evening?"
"Well, it wouldn't suit the occasion."

"No." "Oh, then it must be a bathing costume," the questioner persisted, "and I trust it is a seemly one—not one of those short-skirted atrocities."

"It's not a bathing dress," was the retort of the now irritated actress; "and it hasn't so much as an inch of skirt. It's a trunk and tights, with no bodice worth mentioning, and I'm going to wear it on a theater stage."

stage."
There the dialogue stopped, never to go
CLARA BELLE.

WHERE TO WEAR THE RING. Asked by Customers.

Chicago Tribune.1 "I had supposed," said the jeweler, "by this time with the ailly press to enlighten them, that every body knew which is the proper finger on which to wear the engagement ring, or the finger on which to place the ring at the time of the wedding, or the finger on which to wear the ring after the marriage. But we are asked this question every day. Sometimes the query is made in person and sometimes it comes by mail. There was a time when the engagement ring was worn on the first finger of the left hand and on the third finger of the same hand after marriage, by women. But now one

finger is the custom.

"It is proper for either the man or the woman to wear the engagement ring on the third finger of the leit hand. When the man weds according to the Episcopal cere-mony he places the ring on the third finger of the left hand of the bride and she wears it there after her marriage. If the groom wears a ring it is on the third finger of his left hand. I don't know that there is any thing in the books to this effect, but it i



Oliver Sand-There's that Mr. Hefft was telling you about; he's manager of one of the largest corporations in the country.

Miss Lita Railet—I should say so—the
biggest I ever saw! How well he manages

VISITORS to the Exposition are invited to inspect my immense stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, clocks, bronzes, etc. The largest stock and lowest prices in the city. No trouble to show

A KINGLY TRIO.

The Superb Pinnos to be Seen and Heard at

Pittsburgers after their stay at the mountains or seaside resort, should drop in at the store of J. M. Hoffman & Co., No. 537 Smithfield street. Here a trio of royal pianos are found, whose tones fall most delightfully upon the ear, and whose forms are the perfection of grace and symmetry. The noble Sohmer piano is a king among pianos, and its supremacy is acknowledged throughout this continent. It is perfect in every part, and its rare merits have won the very highest praise from leading planists and musicians generally everywhere. The Colby plano is another splendid instrument, which has steadily gained an enviable position, and the Hallet & Cumston planos are worthy the confidence they enjoy. All these instru-

WEST VIRGINIA FAIR.

merits.

the confidence they enjoy. All these instru

ments are to be found only at the store of J.
M. Hoffman & Co., where all visitors are

welcome to thoroughly investigate their

Excursions to Wheeling via the Pennsylvania Lines. Excursion tickets will be sold via the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rail-

way from September 9 to 13, for all regular trains, at rate of \$2 50 from Pittsburg, good returning until Saturday, September 14. Rate includes admission to the fair. Half Fare-Account Baltimore Exposition The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Washington, D. C., at one fare for the round trip; tickets good to stop off at Baltimore in either direction, ac-count Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition, and celebration of the battle of North Point. Tickets will be

HEADS of families should not fail to keen supply of Bacuerlein Brewing Co.'s wellknown brand of bottled beer. Pints or qts. on hand. A call per telephone 1018 will receive prompt attention.

sold from September 7 to 14; good to return until September 21. Bate from Pittsburg

The Pennsylvania Railroad will accept all orders issued by Adjutant General Hastings for transportation to Gettysburg for tickets, whether the order is drawn on this or any other company.

15 Cts.-Wrapper Flagnels-15 Cts. A beautiful line only 15 cents. Fast lors, fast colors.

KNABLE & SHUSTER,

GRANDER THAN

EXHIBITION

CLOAKS AND WRAPS,



PLUSH

By this advertisement we wish to attract the attention of all who have not read former finnouncements of our great summer sale of Seal Plush Garments at prices which insure an enormous saving. The commendation of hundreds of customers who have been supplied during the last two weeks is increasing the list of purchasers every day. We have 1,000 garments in stock which cannot be approached in point of price and quality by anything that will be offered by other houses during the coming season.

OUR PRICE-LIST THIS WEEK

Sacques,

Jackets,

JACKETS,

NEWMARKETS,

CAPES, &c.

NEWMARKETS!

Real All-wool Stockinette Newmarkets, satin faced, \$9 75; worth \$18. Another lot at \$11 50; worth \$39, Beaver Newmarkets, \$7, \$8, \$9; worth 60 per cent more.

Striped Wool Newmarkets, \$5, \$7 80, \$8 50: worth nearly double. Fine heavy Stockinette Jackets, \$2 75;

rorth \$4.

Better quality Stockinette Jackets, \$3 754 porth \$5. Still finer Stockinette Jackets, \$4 worth \$6 75. Extra quality Stockinette Jackets, \$5; rorth \$7.

Extra fine imported ones up to \$15.

Misses' Jackets at all prices.

BRAIDED MANTLES

Broadcloth, Camel's Hair and light weight Beaver. New styles just out.

150 STYLES OF CHOICE

Children and Misses' Wraps,

Plain, Fancy and Jacquard Stripes, Plaids and Scotch Mixtures,

Seal Plush Jackets, \$10; worth \$15.
Seal Plush Jackets, \$12; worth \$18.
Seal Plush Jackets, \$14 75; worth \$20.
Seal Plush Jackets, \$16 50; worth \$22 50.
Seal Plush Sacques, \$18 75; worth \$25.
Seal Plush Sacques, \$22 50; worth \$30.
Seal Plush Sacques, \$25; worth \$35.
Seal Plush Sacques, \$27 75; worth \$40.

IS OUR NEW FALL STOCK OF

MILLINERY

Consisting of Every Shape of HATS OR BONNETS!

Velvets and Plushes! Birds and Wings!

Tips and Plumes! Silk and Velvet Ribbons! And Other Novelties!

Brocaded Ribbons! TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS!

Visitors to our new Exposition are cordially invited to inspect our large stores

ROSENBAUM & CO. 510, 512, 514 MARKET ST. AND 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

P. S.—We show an immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Merino, Natural Wool and Scarlet Underwear and Hosiery at lowest prices. A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

Furniture and Carpet Store W. H. THOMPSON & CO.,

Saturday afternoon, September 7. The prices of all kinds of Furniture were cut to pieces.

Fine Parlor Suits were marked away down. Fine Chamber Suits were marked away down. Fine Book Cases were marked away down. Fine Folding Beds were marked away down. In fact everything, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Fancy Chairs

and Tables, Ranges, Stoves, Refrigerators and Babu Carriages. The prices of Moquet, Velvet, Body and Tapestry, Ingrain and Rag Carpets, Linoleum and Oil Cloth, Turcoman and Lace Curtains, Window Shades, etc. Now is your time to buy. Everything in the household line marked away down. Visitors to the Exposition should visit this store and see our goods and prices before pur-

305 Wood Street,

chasing. Don't forget the number,

W. H. THOMPSON & CO.

NEW GOODS.

We have just received and have now ready for inspection. beautiful China Dinner Sets, Fish Sets and a full line of nice China, odd pieces, to which we invite the attention of the ladies.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

211 Wood st.

OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES. Double Barrel Breech Loader, Top action, Rebounding Bar Locks, all improvements, same as cut, \$20 00.

Double Barrel Muzzle Loaders, \$4 and up Double Barrel Recech Loaders, \$7 and up Flobert Rifles, \$2 and up, 100 Loaded Shells, \$2.

Loading Tools, \$5c, 75c, \$1 25.

Paper Shells, 60c per 100.



K. SMIT'S, 934 Liberty St., Cor. Smithfield, Send name and address for our Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free of charge.